Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The Sarre fields can only contribute some 22 per cent of the needed coal, so that with the restoration of Lorraine Annexee, France holds much smaller coal reserves than either Germany or Great Britain.

In the Westphalian field of Germany the coal is close to tidewater and is connected by rail and by waterways with the iron and steel centers of Lorraine and Belgium. The district produces about half of the total German output of pig iron, and in 1913 some 45 millions of tons of Lorraine ore were smelted there. About 180 coal mines are operated. The Sarre coals lie near the Lorraine field—some thirty kilometers east—but are far inferior in coking qualities to those of Westphalia. There are from 27 to 32 workable seams, aggregating about 40 meters in thickness. The total reserve, estimated to a depth of 2000 meters, is about 16 million tons. The coal cokes but poorly, yielding on the average 50 per cent coke; in blast furnace practice, therefore, it is customary to make the charge of equal quantities of Sarre and Westphalian fuel. The Sarre coal is really best used for steam, gas, and domestic purposes.

There are no large coal reserves in Belgium, excepting possibly in the Campine Basin. The Campine coals, after development has proceeded a little further, may, with the Sarre, supply enough coal for all the Lorraine ores; but in an open market, they could not compete successfully with the higher grade Westphalian coal.

Luxemburg bears reserves of iron that should last about thirty-five years. It supports large furnaces; there were in 1913, forty-six blast furnaces and six steel plants. Of the six large corporations that control most of the stock, four are German, one Belgian, and one mixed capital.

The entire compilation is to be commended, first for its purpose —the application of economic facts to international problems—and second for its accuracy and completeness. Two good maps illustrate the geographic relations of the coal and iron districts in question; many graphs, tables, and diagrams make the salient points doubly clear.

C. H. B., Jr.

The Earlier Mesozoic Floras of New Zealand. By E. A. Newell Arber, M.A., Sc.D., F.G.S., F.L.S. Wellington: New Zealand Geological Survey, Palaeontological Bulletin No. 6, 1917. Pp. 72, pls. 14.

This memoir is concerned with an account of the earlier Mesozoic floras of New Zealand, with which very little work has hitherto been attempted. A majority of the species described are new. One result of the work has been to show that, despite assertions to the contrary, no trace of any Paleozoic flora has been found in these islands. Rumors of the presence of Glossopteris-bearing rocks have no foundation in the material studied. Even in Permo-Carboniferous times, when the southern continent of Gondwanaland included a large part of the Southern Hemisphere, New Zealand did not, on the basis of the known evidence, form any part of that continent. Whether beds of Permo-Carboniferous age do or do not occur, is not definitely known.

So far as may be concluded from present evidence, the Mesozoic land connections between Antarctica and the temperate regions of the Southern Hemisphere appear to have been chiefly in the direction of New Zealand and Australia. Although somewhat similar Wealden floras are known in South America, the evidence is too meager to warrant conclusions concerning its connection with other southern lands.

The portion of the paper devoted to systematic paleobotany includes the description of forty-eight species, all of which are figured. The report includes an extensive bibliography.

A. C. McF.

ERRATA

Journal of Geology, Vol. XXX, p. 269, footnote, line 2, "Oct., 1922" should read "*Sept.*, 1922."

P. 269, footnote, line 8, "pp. 36" should read "*Vol.* 36."

P. 286, footnote 1, should read "Cf. footnote 3 on page 270."